VERSION OF AMENDMENTS SHOWING MARKINGS

In the Specification

Page 5 lines 26-27 and page 6 liens 1-15

As can be seen in Figure 1, a holder 18, which is fixedly mounted to ~~bass~~ base 11 carries the set of four optical conductors 14a, 15a 16a and 17a which are also fixedly mounted to holder 18 and to base member 11 through an adhesive or the like. The optical conductor 14a is in general alignment with mirror 14 so that an optical signal emanating from optical conductor 14a impinges on mirror 14. Similarly, optical conductor 15a is in general alignment with mirror 15 so that an optical signal emanating from optical conductor 15a impinges on mirror 15, optical conductor 16a is in general alignment with mirror 16 so that an optical signal emanating from optical conductor 16a impinges on mirror 16 and optical conductor 17a is in general alignment with mirror 17 so that an optical signal emanating from optical conductor 17a impinges on mirror 17. Since each of the mirrors have a larger surface area than the optical ports in the optical elements receiving ports they are in effect large targets. As the mirrors for large targets relative to the size of the optical beams one can visually align the optical conductors so the optical beams impinge on the mirrors without the need for sophisticated alignment equipment. Because each of the mirrors are repositionable an optical beam impinging on the mirror can be directed into a smaller optical port solely through changing the position of the mirror to thereby alter the path of the optical signal reflected from the mirror.

Page 7 line 13-19

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of optical coupling 10 with shroud 20 extending to base 11 to cover the optical path between the end of the optical conductor 14a, 15a, 16a, and 17a and the optical elements located in the optical element 12 . Shroud 20 and base 11 coact to encapsulate and protect the optical receiving ports and the optical conductor. A set of leads 22 extend ~~form~~ from base 11 at least some of which connect to the various mirror positioning systems to provide a location remote of the

optical coupling where one can control the positions of the mirrors and hence the reflection of an optical beam therefrom.

Page 7 lines 21-28 and page 8 lines 1-5

One type of mirror positioning system usable for positioning small mirrors is known in the art as a MEMS actuator system. The MEMS (Micro Electro Mechanical Systems) actuator system is a miniature drive system that allows one to remotely reposition the mirrors 14, 15, 16 and 17 in optical coupling 10 much as one can remotely reposition the side view mirror on an automobile. The MEMS devices are micron scale mechanical devices formed by processing silicon in a manner similar to the layering used to form semiconductor devices ~~such as mircropores~~. In the MEMS process, a mask is deposited and then silicon material is etched away to produce the MEMS actuator. While the MEMS system is especially well suited for use with the present invention other means, such as miniature motors, can be used for repositioning the mirror which is interposed in the light beam between the optically coupled devices.

Page 10 line 5 to line 13

A reference to Figure 6 shows a top view of the device of Figure 5 showing that the mirror 14 can also be rotated by rotating an insert 44, such as with an electric motor (not shown), to move the mirror 14 as indicated by the ~~doted~~ dotted lines. Thus the mechanism shown and described in Figure 5 and Figure 6 provides for repositioning the mirror so that one can direct a misaligned optical beam into the proper optical port through changing the angle of incidence of the optical beam on mirror 17. If desired one can place a curvature into the mirror to permit the mirror to refocus the optical beam as it transmits the optical beam to the optical receptor.